

T. H. H. H.

Urban District Council of
Oswaldtwistle



ANNUAL REPORTS

1957

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND OF THE

Public Health Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent

.....

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Oswaldtwistle



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Health Committee

From April, 1957, to April, 1958

Councillor D. PETERS, Chairman

- „ J. H. BARNES
- „ H. CATLOW
- „ W. FINCH
- „ J. W. HILL, J.P., C.C.
- „ T. HILLMAN, J.P.
- „ W. HOLDEN
- „ T. E. LOMAX
- „ W. F. METCALFE, J.P., C.A.
- „ J. RUSHTON
- „ P. THOMPSON
- „ H. H. TOMLINSON, J.P.
- „ L. WALSH
- „ E. YATES
- „ G. YATES

Health Department

Medical Officer of Health:

FRANK W. PARE, M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(London).

Public Health Inspector ... C. MAYOR, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Clerk to the Health Department R. SULLIVAN

Foreman of Cleansing Department J. R. WARREN

TOWN HALL,
OSWALDTWISTLE.

August, 1958.

**To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District of Oswaldtwistle.**

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Report on the Health and Sanitary Administration of Oswaldtwistle for the year ending December 31st, 1957. The report has been drawn up in accordance with Circular 19/56 issued by the Ministry of Health, December, 1956.

The various rates in this report are based upon the Registrar General estimate of the population for the mid-year 1957.

The Adjusted Death Rate (17.5) is higher than last year, and higher than the rate for the whole country, which was 11.5.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory system was Nil.

The Maternal Mortality Rate is Nil per 1,000 live births, and Nil per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

The Birth Rate is higher, being 15.0 per 1,000 and shows an increase of 2.3 on 1956, but compares unfavourably with the rate for England and Wales (16.1 per 1,000).

Five deaths occurred in infants under one year, giving an Infantile Mortality Rate 30 per 1,000 (live births); this is a decrease of 25 on the 1956 figure.

The Still Birth Rate, 29 per 1,000 (live and still births), is a decrease of 23 per 1,000 on that of 1956.

The Report on the Water Supply and Sewage Disposal is discussed in Section C, the Housing Report in Section D, and in Section F the report on the Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

I am indebted to the Public Health Inspector and the Clerk of the Health Department for their help during the year.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Clerk of the Council, the Accountant, Surveyor, and other Officials for their assistance to me in the work of the Public Health Department.

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK W. PARE,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	4,885
Population (Census 1951)	...	...	...	...	12,133
„ (Estimated middle 1957)	...	...	...	...	11,970
Number of inhabited houses (according to Rate Book at the end of 1957)	...	...	...	...	4,478
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£98,111
Sum represented by a penny Rate	...	...	...	...	£372

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND CHIEF INDUSTRIES IN THE AREA.

The occupations of the inhabitants of the township remain similar to those of previous years, namely, cotton spinning and weaving and chemical manufacturing. Some of the male population find employment in an adjoining area in textile machinery works.

A large proportion of the female inhabitants are employed in the cotton industry.

No particular occupation has been noted to have any special influence on the public health.

The population according to the Census of—

1801 was	2710	1871 was	10282
1811 „	3512	1881 „	12206
1821 „	4960	1891 „	13296
1831 „	5897	1901 „	14192
1841 „	6643	1911 „	15714
1851 „	7654	1921 „	15125
1861 „	9246	1931 „	14221
		1951 „	12133

Houses Inhabited		
1891	...	2753
1901	...	3067
1911	...	3554
1921	...	3676
1931	...	3859
1951	...	4269

Houses Uninhabited		
1891	...	516
1901	...	297
1911	...	94
1921	...	40
1931	...	47
1951	...	—

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births	Legitimate	...	...	Total	M	F	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	14.1†
	Illegitimate	...	...	161	80	81		
	Total	...	...	8	3	5		
Still Births	...	...	...	169	83	86	Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still birth) Births	29
Deahts	...	...	...	5	3	2	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated res. population, crude	17.3
							adjusted	17.5*

	Per 1,000 of Population.(Adj.)			Maternal Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Total Births	Infant Mortality Rate	
	Live Birth-rate	Death-rate	Stillbirths Per 1,000 Total Births		Total Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	Neo-natal rate per 1,000 Live Births
Population, 11,970						
Year—1956	Nil	55	55
—1957	Nil	30	6
Increase or decrease in 1957 on previous year	Nil	—25	—49
England and Wales	0.47	23.0	16.5

•1957 Adjusted Death-rate (comparability factor 1.01) = 17.5 per 1,000

†1957 Adjusted Birth-rate (comparability factor 1.06) = 15.0 per 1,000

CAUSES OF DEATH.		M.	F.	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	0	1
2	Tuberculosis, other	0	0	0
3	Syphilitic Disease	0	0	0
4	Diphtheria	0	0	0
5	Whooping Cough	0	0	0
6	Meningococcal infections	0	0	0
7	Acute poliomyelitis	0	0	0
8	Measles	0	0	0
9	Other infective & parasitic diseases	0	1	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	3	6
11	„ „ lung, bronchus	2	2	4
12	„ „ breast	0	0	0
13	„ „ uterus	0	4	4
14	Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	6	12	18
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	0	1
16	Diabetes	1	1	2
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	20	20	40
18	Coronary disease, angina	16	11	27
19	Hypertension with heart disease ...	1	1	2
20	Other heart disease	14	20	34
21	Other circulatory disease	3	6	9
22	Influenza	0	3	3
23	Pneumonia	3	5	8
24	Bronchitis	7	0	7
25	Other diseases, respiratory system	0	1	1
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum...	3	1	4
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	0	0	0
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	4	1	5
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	3	0	3
30	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	0	0	0
31	Congenital Malformations	1	0	1
32	Other defined & ill-defined diseases	7	10	17
33	Motor Vehicle accident	1	0	1
34	All other accidents	3	0	3
35	Suicide	2	3	5
36	Homicide and operations of war...	0	0	0
Total		102	105	207
Deaths under one year. Legitimate ...		4	1	5
Illegitimate ...		0	0	0

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Council.

Medical Officer of Health, Frank W. Pare, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Part time Officer. Salary contributed to.

Public Health Inspector, C. Mayor, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods. Certified
Smoke Inspector. Whole time Officer. Salary contributed
to.

Laboratory Facilities.

Pathological and Bacteriological examinations are carried out
at the East Lancs. Royal Infirmary, Blackburn, with the exception
of sputum examination for Tuberculosis, these being examined at
the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Accrington.

Chemical analysis is carried out when required by the Public
Analyst, Burnley.

The following specimens were submitted for examination:—

Milk for Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	10
„ Methylene Blue and B. Coli	...	...	...	...	11
„ Phosphatase Test	...	...	...	...	2
„ Brusella Test	...	..	...	...	15
Water for bacteria	...	...	...	...	17
„ Chemical Analysis	...	...	...	...	7

Ambulance Service.

The ambulance service is operated by the Lancashire County
Council from Station No. 2, No. 5 Health Division, at Accrington.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) GENERAL NURSING.—Carried out by 2 District
Nurses under the District Nursing Association. Midwifery is not
undertaken by the Association.

(b) FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The nursing of such
cases as measles, pneumonia, puerperal sepsis, and ophthalmia
neonatorum, is carried out by the District Nurses.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

	Situation	Accommodation	By whom pro'v'd	
Chief Centre	Barnfield, Union Road, Oswaldtwistle	Ample	Owned by the County Council	Meetings and Consultations every Tuesday afternoon. L.H.V. also attends daily during the week to inter- view mothers and give advice.

OTHER CLINICS.

Day Nurseries		None		,
School Clinics	Barnfield, Oswaldtwistle	Eye, Ear and Dental and Minor Ailments Clinics	County Council	
Tuberculosis	Accrington Tuber- culosis Dispensary		County Council	
Venereal Diseases	Blackburn Royal Infirmary	At the Out-patient Department	County Council	Twice a week for males and twice a week for females.
Orthopaedic Clinic	Rishton		County Council	

Hospitals.

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|---|
| (1) | Tuberculosis | ... | Provided by the County Council. |
| (2) | Maternity | ... | } None. |
| (3) | Children | ... | |
| (4) | Fever | ... | } Cases are sent to Blackburn Hospital when difficulty in isolating at home arises. |
| (5) | Other Hospitals available for the District:— | | |

- Blackburn Royal Infirmary.
- Accrington Victoria Hospital.
- Queen's Park Hospital, Blackburn.
- Manchester Royal Infirmary.
- Manchester Eye Hospital.
- Blackburn Municipal Maternity Home.
- Accrington Municipal Maternity Home.

Midwives.

There is one resident midwife, and others residing in adjoining districts cover part of the township. Domiciliary mid-wifery appears to be adequate, although hospital accommodation is limited. This service is under the control of the County Council and National Assistance Board.

SECTION C

Sanitary Circumstances of
the Area

Including the Report

OF THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Health Office,
Town Hall,
Oswaldtwistle.

August, 1958.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee
of the Urban District of Oswaldtwistle.**

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my report on the work carried out by the Sanitary Department for the year ending December 31st, 1957; and also for the Cleansing Department for the year ending March 31st, 1958.

The various facts and figures relating to environmental public health work which are the concern of the Department are set out elsewhere in the report, but several matters call for general comment.

Local authorities have now been asked by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to resume the exercise of their powers under Parts II and III of the Housing Act, 1936, relating to the clearance of unfit houses.

Inspection work has been completed in two areas representing seventeen houses.

The latter half of the year saw the inception of the Rent Act. One of the weaknesses of this Act would appear to be the large number of forms required at the various stages. The inability of some householders to complete the required repair forms has also proved a difficulty.

Bathroom facilities were provided at 28 houses and waste water closet conversions totalled 72. The Council's increased grant towards the cost of pail closet conversions was well received, and the number of conversions increased to twelve against five in 1957.

At the end of the year there were 173 applicants upon the register for Council houses. Of these applicants 18 were from persons at present living in lodgings and 90 from aged persons seeking bungalow accommodation.

The quality of the Council's water supply remains reasonably good; nevertheless, it is desirable that an overhaul or replacement of the filtration and chlorination plant should be carried out at an early date. Detailed results of water samples submitted for examination are given elsewhere in the report.

Premises used for the handling and storage of food have been regularly inspected and there have been no reported cases of food poisoning.

The Rodent Control methods operated by the authority are in accordance with those recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, who allow a grant aid of 50% towards the net annual expenditure. The advice given by the Divisional Headquarters of the Ministry and the discussions at the meetings of the Workable Area Committee are most helpful in this important section of the work of the Health Department.

The measurement of the local atmospheric pollution will be found at the end of this report in the form of a graph showing deposits month by month. The lowest deposit was in February and the highest in December. The monthly average for the year being 16.52 tons per month. This compares with an average of 14.43 tons per month in the previous year.

Several acres of land were prepared for tipping by the removal of the top soil, and when tipping is completed the soil will be re-laid, thus increasing the acreage of playing fields and recreational facilities.

A bonus scheme for the complete weekly removal of refuse was introduced, and this has proved to be successful.

In this, my sixteenth annual report, I desire to acknowledge the many kindnesses and the valuable assistance extended to me by the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Officials of the Council and the Staff of the Health Department.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

C. MAYOR.

Member of the Royal Society of Health.
Cert. Inspect. of Meat and Other Foods.
Public Health Inspector and Cleansing
Superintendent. Cert. Smoke Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The Township is supplied with water from the Council’s own waterworks. The gathering grounds provide upland surface water to the four reservoirs, the holding capacity of which when full are as follows:—

Jackhouse Reservoir	...	...	58,000,000	gallons
Cocker Cobbs Reservoir	...	...	11,200,000	gallons
Residuum Reservoir	...	...	3,000,000	gallons
Belthorn Reservoir	...	...	800,000	gallons

Some years ago the Council installed a Pumping Station at Town Bent Pit; this considerably augments the water supply, and acts as a reserve in the event of any drought. The pump is capable of raising 25,000 gallons per hour.

The rainfall during the year is given in detail as follows:—

Rainfall from January 1st to December 31st, 1957.

January	...	5.39	August	...	8.59
February	...	5.73	September	...	9.84
March	...	5.44	October	...	8.60
April	...	0.88	November	...	3.19
May	...	2.76	December	...	8.30
June	...	2.72			<hr/>
July	...	7.56			69.00

The greatest rainfall in a month since January, 1882, was 17.92 inches in September, 1918, and the lowest 0.15 inches in June, 1925. The highest rainfall in 1957 was during the month of September. The total rainfall last year was 60.43 inches.

Water Samples.

The quantity and quality of the Council’s water during the year appears to have been satisfactory.

Twenty-four samples of water were examined, 21 of these being from the Council’s own water going into supply. Seventeen samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, and seven for chemical analysis. The water is not liable to plumbo-solvency action.

No. of dwelling houses supplied from
public water mains direct to houses. 4,422

No. of inhabitants in these houses ... 11,720

There are no houses supplied from the public water mains
by means of standpipes.

There are approximately 135 houses on private water
supplies, the number of inhabitants of these houses being 250.

Table of Results of Bacteriological Examination and Chemical Analysis of Water Samples.

Bacteriological Examinations.

Sample No.	Plate Count.		Presumptive Coliform Count Probable No. of Coliforms per 100 m.l.
	Colonies at 37° C for 48 hours per 1 m.l.	Colonies at 22° C for 72 hours per 1 m.l.	
†1	20	100	25
†2	60	70	4
†3	10	50	5
**4	230	—	50
**5	—	—	35
**6	—	—	35
*7	10	50	Less than 1
*8	Less than 1	Less than 1	Less than 1
†9	10	30	do.
*10	Less than 1	140	6
*11	10	600	Less than 1
*12	50	280	18
†13	20	350	Less than 1
*14	—	—	5
*15	—	—	3
*16	—	—	Less than 1
*17	—	—	do.

* Samples from house taps.
** Private supply.
† Samples from Reservoirs.

(a) Physical Examination		Sample 1.†	Sample 2.†	Sample 3.†	Sample 4.†	Sample 5.*	Sample 6.*	Sample 7.*
Appearance...	...	Clear	Clear	Sl. Turbid	Sl. Turbid Ch.-ph'n'l V. Sl'tly	Clear	Clear	Clear
Taste	...	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Smell ...	...	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
(b) Gen. Chemical Exam.								
pH Value	...	7.1	7.0	4.6	7.6	7.9	6.7	6.8
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	< 2.5	< 2.5	12.5	30.0	7.5	< 2.5	< 2.5
Nitrogen—Free and Saline	...	0.016	0.010	0.62	0.130	—	< 0.002	< 0.002
Albuminoid	...	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.006	—	0.070	0.070
Nitrous	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.010	—	Nil	Nil
Nitric	...	0.3	0.25	1.0	Nil	—	0.7	1.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	...							
Hardness—Temporary	...	13	18	2	—	128	13	13
Permanent	...	33	34	33	—	—	62	50
Total	...	46	52	35	178	128	75	63
Total Altiolinity		1	2	3	4†	5*	6	7
Permang'te. Figure (as O)	(as CaCO3)	13	8	2	178	—	13	13
(4 hrs. at 80°F)		2.1	1.6	1.8	0.3	0.8	1.7	1.5
T't'l Solids (dried, 105°C)		105	115	85	705	—	95	105
Free Chlorine		—	—	—	—	—	Nil	Nil
Free Sodium Bicarbonate		—	—	—	110	—	—	—
(c) Mineral Analysis								
Calcium as Ca	...	14	15	7	—	—	—	—
Magnesium as Mg	...	4	4	4	—	—	—	—
Sodium as Na	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carbonate as CO3	...	80	11.0	1.0	185	105	7.5	7.5
Chlorine as Cl.	...	15	14	15	23	—	15	14
Sulphate as SO4	...	29.6	44.4	31.2	237	—	—	—
Nitrate as NO3	...	1.3	1.1	4.4	Nil	—	3.1	4.4
Nitrite as NO2	...	—	—	—	0.03	—	Nil	Nil
Silicate as SiO2	...	4.0	2.2	4.8	Nil	—	—	—
Iron as Fe	...	—	—	—	3.5	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead as Pb	...	—	—	—	Nil	—	0.08	0.08
Copper as Cu	...	—	—	—	0.13	—	0.4	0.4
Zinc as Zn	...	—	—	—	Nil	0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Fluorine as F.	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soluble Iron	...	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—

Drainage and Sewerage.

There was no extension of the sewerage system during the year. The sewerage is treated at the Council's Aspen Sewage Works, which is of modern design, and the treatment is biological. The village of Belthorn has a separate sewage disposal works on the same principle, and the Knuzden and Peel Fold Sewage is dealt with by the Blackburn County Borough.

The districts of Cross Edge and Duckworth Hall are without a proper sewage system.

Rivers and Streams.

There are two main streams flowing through the district, the Tinker and Smithy Brooks. In the latter case a chemical works discharge their effluent thereto, and although this effluent is generally known as "neutral", there is no escaping the fact that on many occasions there is a distinct chemical odour given off the bed of the stream.

Closet Accommodation.

The closet conversion scheme has continued during the year, and the particulars regarding the number of waste water closets and pail closets to fresh water is given elsewhere in the report.

Shops Act, 1950.

Shops were inspected under the above Act. There were no contraventions as regards ventilation and temperature or sanitary accommodation.

Camping Sites.

There are no licensed camping sites in the district, although one piece of open ground, in the centre of the town, has been used for this purpose for over 30 years. Travelling salesmen station their vans thereon for varying periods. Sanitary accommodation is provided by three water closets, and water is derived from a standpipe.

Smoke Abatement.

The time limit allowed for the emission of black smoke is 2 minutes in any period of 30 minutes. Seven observations were made, and in one instance there was an excessive emission. The firm concerned was notified, and there was a subsequent diminution of smoke emitted.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no swimming baths or pools within the district.

Schools.

These are adequately dealt with by the School Medical Officer of the Lancashire County Council.

Routine inspection of school children is carried out by the School Medical Officer of Health, and when necessary by the District Medical Officer of Health. The School M.O.H. and District M.O.H. co-operate with regard to school closure in the prevention of the spread of infectious disease. Contacts of infectious disease are excluded from school.

Sanitary Inspections during 1956.

No. of premises visited	1,765
Defects or nuisances discovered	555
Defects or nuisances abated	594
No. of notices served:—	
(a) Informal	133
(b) Statutory	12

Classification of Inspections.

Housing—Public Health Act (Primary Inspections)...	75
„ (Re-inspections) ...	182
Housing Act (Primary Inspections)	17
„ (Re-inspections)	34
Drainage	313
Refuse Bins	60
, (Re-inspections)	118

Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	35
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	64
Dairies and Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	21
Food preparation premises	...	...	...	...	...	41
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	15
Tips	...	...	...	...	...	38
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	146
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	180
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	977
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	26
Street Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	198
Milk Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	26
Water Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	25
Ice Cream Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	2
Conversion of W.W.C.'s to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	72
Conversion of Pails to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	12
Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	16
Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	...	...	3

Nuisances and Defects Discovered and Abated.

	Discovered	Abated
Defective roofs	7	10
Eavesgutters	7	4
Defective outer walls	5	—
„ ceiling plaster	13	10
„ wall plaster	5	8
„ refuse bins	60	115
Choked drains, etc.	390	390
Defective floors	4	—
„ chimney stacks	—	2
„ window frames	7	2
„ W.C. compartments	7	3
„ Yard surfaces	2	1
„ Outbuildings	2	—
„ W.C. Stack pipes	—	1

Defective doors and door frames ...	2	...	1
„ yard drains	24	...	21
„ flues	1	...	5
„ rainwater pipes	11	...	7
„ pail closets	1	...	4
„ water supplies	2	...	2
Absence of handrails	1	...	1
Insanitary sinks	1	...	—
Dampness	3	...	1
Dirty premises	2	...	3
W.W.C.'s converted to W.C.'s ...	—	...	72
Pails converted to W.C.'s	—	...	12
Uncontrolled tips	1	...	1
Accumulations	—	...	1

Closet Accommodation at end of 1957.

No. of pail closets	246
No. of moveable ashbins for refuse	4982
No. of fresh water closets	2743
No. of waste water closets	1826

Conversions.

	During the year 1957
No. of pail closets:—	
To fresh water closets	12
No. of waste water closets to fresh water closets ...	72

Rodent Control—Prevention of damage by Pests Act, 1949.

This scheme has continued with success, the Rodent Operator being jointly employed by this Authority and Church U.D.C.

Treatments are carried out in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Agriculture, and below are indicated the number of treatments carried out during the year, involving 977 visits.

The sewage system and refuse tips received treatments, and the success of these treatments has a considerable bearing on the surface infestation of rats. A number of premise infestations have been traced to defective drains and in these cases the owners are required to make good the drains. Some persistent infestations are difficult to eradicate owing to the age of the sewers and drains serving the premises. The most one can apparently hope for in these cases is to constantly control the infestation pending times when capital expenditure can adequately deal with the main sewer system.

Infestation Treatments.

	Private Premises.	Business Premises.
Rats.		
Number of Treatments ...	42	30
Mice.		
Number of Treatments ...	52	4
Sewer Treatments.		
1.—Full Maintenance Treatment, 28th May—18th July, 1957		
Number of Manholes Treated ...	228	
Number of Complete Takes ...	38	
Number of Partial Takes ...	40	

Chief Sanitary Requirements of District.

The necessity for securing the repair or demolition of unfit houses and improving the general standard of housing accommodation throughout the district.

Complete the conversion of pail closets in the village of Belthorn and wherever practicable.

The conversion of waste water closets.

The abatement of atmospheric pollution, with particular regard to industrial premises.

SECTION D — HOUSING.

Housing statistics for the year 1957.

Number of new houses erected during the year—

	Houses	Flats
(1) By Local Authorities	—	—
(2) By other Local Authorities	—	—
(3) By other persons	67	—

I—Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.

1	(a)	Total No. of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	67
	(b)	Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	197
2		Dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:	
	(a)	No. found during the year	2
	(b)	No. (or estimated No.) at end of year	25
3.		No. of dwelling-houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	67

II—Clearance Areas (Housing Act, 1936, and Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954).

1	No. of dwelling-houses demolished during the year:							
	(a) Unfit houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	(b) Other houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
2	No. of persons displaced	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

III—Houses not included in Clearance Areas.

1	Houses demolished or closed during year:							
						No. of Houses	Persons Displaced	
	(a) Housing Act, 1936:							
	(i) Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure (Sec. 11)					1	None	
	(ii) Closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by owners under Section 11 and is still in force	...	...	...	...	1	None	
	(iii) Parts of building closed (Section 12)	...	...	...	...	Nil	None	
	(b) Housing Act, 1949:							
	(i) Closed as a result of closing orders under Sections 3(1) and 3(2)	...	...	...	...	Nil	None	
	(c) Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953:							
	(i) Closed as a result of closing orders under Sections 10(1) and 11(2)	...	...	...	...	1	None	
2	Repairs during the year:							
							No. of houses	
	(a) Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the period as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing or Public Health Acts	...					58	
	(b) Public Health Acts — action after service of formal notice — Houses on which defects were remedied:—							
	(i) by owners	...	...	...	...		3	
	(ii) by local authority in default of owners	...					0	

- (c) Housing Act, 1936 — action after service of formal notice (Sections 9, 10, 11 and 16):
Houses made fit:
 (i) by owners 0
 (ii) by local authority in default of owners ... 0
- (d) Housing Repair and Rents Act, 1954:
Houses reconstructed, enlarged or improved and Demolition Orders revoked (Section 5) ... 0

IV—Unfit houses in temporary use (Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954).

- 1 No. of houses at end of year retained for temporary accommodation and approved for grant under Sec. 7. 0
2 No. of separate dwellings contained in (1) above ... 0
3 No. of houses at end of year licensed for temporary occupation (Section 6) 0

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply.

The milk produced or brought into the district is on the whole of good quality.

Sixteen samples of milk were taken during the year. Indicated below are the bacteriologist's results:—

	No.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Graded Milk.			
Methylene Blue Test	5	5	0
Phosphatase	2	2	0
B. Tuberculosis ...	3	3	0
Brucella (Ring Test)	1	1	0
Brucella (Biological)	1	1	0
Ungraded Milk.			
Methylene Blue Test	6	6	0
B. Coli	6	6	0
B. Tuberculosis ...	7	6	1
Brucella (Ring Test)	14	12	2
Brucella (Biological)	14	13	1

The necessary action for the B. Tuberculosis positive result was taken by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The infected animal had been removed prior to investigation; it was slaughtered at a knackers yard.

Fifteen samples were taken in an investigation for milk infected with Brucella. This bacilli gives rise to undulant fever in man. Two infected animals were found, and these were subsequently disposed of.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949—1954.

No. of dealers' licences issued during 1956 in respect of:—
Tuberculin Tested (distribution) 10

Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-1953.

No. of licences issued in respect of "heat treated" milk:—
Pasteurised (distribution) 11
Sterilised (distribution) 38

Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947-52.

There are 54 premises registered for the manufacture or sale of ice-cream as follows:—

Premises registered for manufacturing ice-cream:—

(1) Hot mix 3
(2) Cold mix 0

Premises registered for the retail sale of ice-cream 56

Forty inspections were made in connection with these registered premises and three samples were taken. Results of the samples are as follows:—

No.	Type	B. Coli Test	Methylene Blue Test
1	Hot mix	Absent	Satis.
2	do.	Absent	Satis.

Meat and Other Foods.

All butchers' shops and food stores are visited and inspected regularly in accordance with the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. There are no meat stalls in the district.

Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The following table shows the number of premises on the register at the end of the year.

Preparation rooms, butchers' shops, etc.	...	...	27
Bakehouses	...	...	23
Ice-cream premises	...	...	54

Number of food premises, by type of business, in district at end of year.

General grocers and provision dealers	...	...	62
Greengrocers and fruiterers (inc. wet fish, game, etc.)	...	...	16
Fishmongers (inc. poultry, game, etc.)	...	...	1
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and pre-served meat, etc.)	...	...	18
Bakers and/or confectioners	...	...	22
Fried fish shops	...	...	8
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice cream, etc.	...	...	29
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars, etc.	...	...	64
Others	...	...	3

Unsound Food.

The following foodstuffs have been condemned during the year as being unfit for human consumption.

Creamed Rice	...	...	1 tin
Salmon	...	...	4 "
Tuna Fish	...	...	1 "
Shrimps	...	...	2 "
Tomatoes	...	...	5 "
Tomato Juice	...	...	1 "
Beans	...	...	4 "
Milk	...	...	10 "
Peas	...	...	3 "
Fruit	...	...	35 "
Stewed Steak	...	...	8 "
Corned Beef	...	...	7½ lbs.
Ox Tongue	...	...	6 "
Cooked Ham	...	...	12 "
Ox Kidney	...	...	6 "
Chicken	...	...	4 "

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

During the year 10 samples of milk were examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. Eleven samples were obtained for bacteriological examination, all of which were satisfactory.

Shell-fish (Molluscan).

No action was called for respecting the above, as only a small quantity are consumed within the district.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.

During 1957 no cases of Scarlet Fever were notified.

Diphtheria.

No cases were notified for the twelfth year in succession. Immunisation of children is carried out by the Lancashire County Council at their Barnfield House Clinic.

Enteric (including Paratyphoid) Fever.

No cases were notified in 1957.

Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken-pox, etc.

There were 41 cases of Measles and 6 cases of Whooping Cough notified during the year.

Small-pox.

No cases of small-pox occurred during the year, and no action was necessary under the Small-pox Prevention Regulations, 1917.

Public Health (Infectious Disease) Regulations, 1927.

Two cases of acute primary and acute influenzal pneumonia were notified during the year, one death occurred as a result.

SECTION F.

Notifiable Diseases during the Year.

Disease.	Total Under										Total
	cases	1	1-3	3-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 &	
	notified yr.	yr.	yr.	yr.	yr.	yr.	yr.	yr.	yr.	over deaths	
Scarlet Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis (Res.)	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	0	0
„ Other	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	6	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles ...	41	0	3	13	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery ...	5	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Food Poisoning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acute Pneumonia (Prim & Infl'zal)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ...	63	2	7	16	27	1	1	3	5	1	1

Prevention of Blindness.

No action necessary during the year.

Cancer.

There were 32 deaths from Cancer during the year.

Tuberculosis.

New Cases and Mortality during 1957

Age periods years	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2-5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
5-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-25	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-35	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
35-45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45-55	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
55-65	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 upwds.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
	7		2		0		0	

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952.

No. of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the notification Register on 31st December, 1957:—

Total Cases	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
66	21	21	42	16	8	24

APPENDIX.

The administration of the Factories Act, 1937 and 1948, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices
(i) Factories under Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6	40	20	0
(ii) Factories not included in (i) above	71	43	7
(iii) Other Premises	1	1	0
Total	112	64	7

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Found remedied		Referred	
			To H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	1	1	0	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	0	3
(c) Not separate for sexes	0	0	0	0
(d) Other offences ...	3	3	0	3
	<hr/>			
Total	7	7	0	7

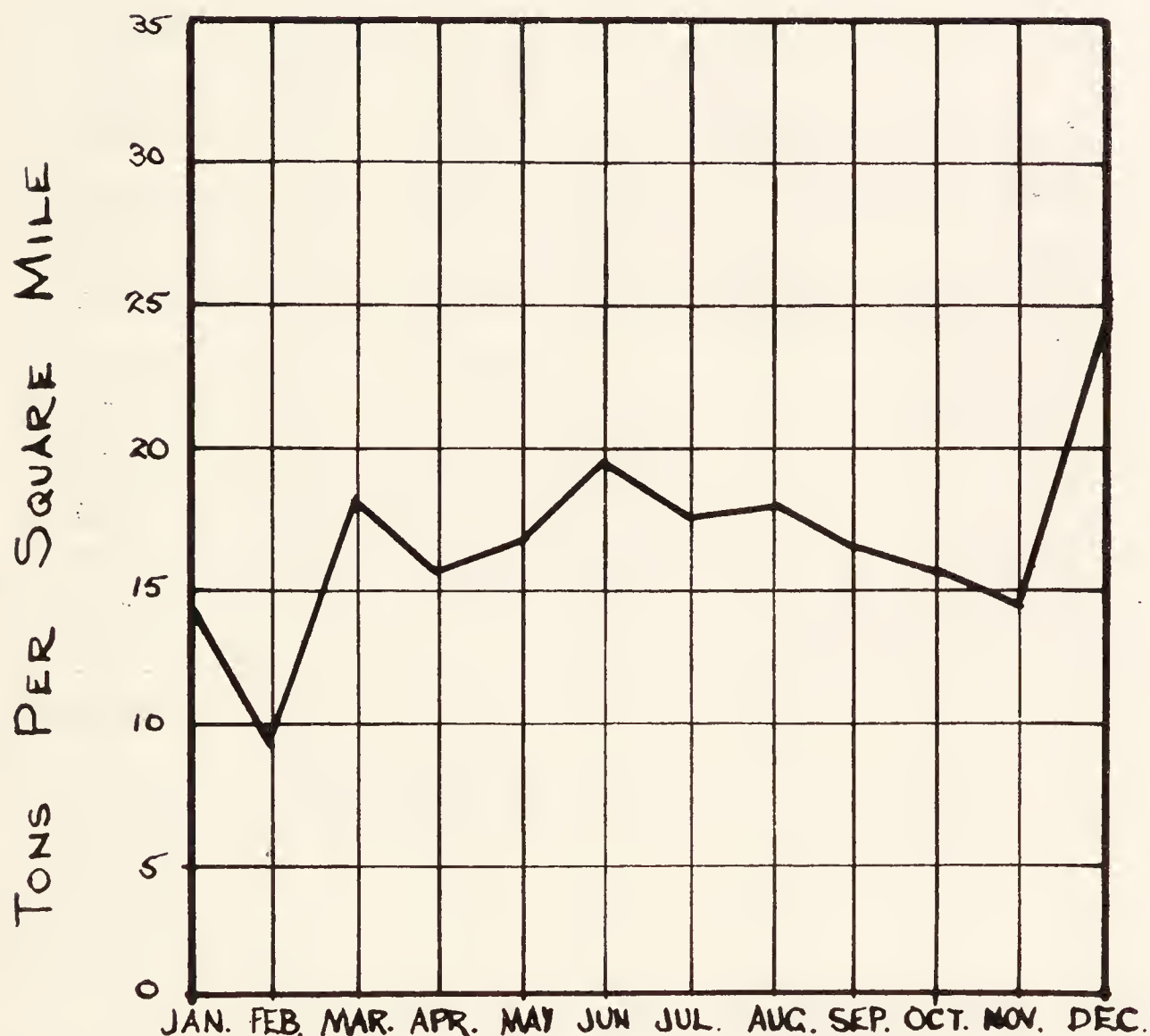
3. Outwork. Sections 110 and 111.

No. of Outworkers ... 38.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Monthly Deposit Chart, January to December, 1957.

Brook Street, Oswaldtwistle.



The atmospheric pollution gauge at Brook Street, Oswaldtwistle, was set up in May, 1952, and the above chart shows the monthly deposit in tons per square mile.

Lowest monthly deposit—February	9.31 tons
Highest monthly deposit—December	24.04 tons
Average monthly deposit	16.52 tons

HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION & STREET CLEANSING

1st April, 1957 to 31st March, 1958.

The following are the costs of house refuse collection and disposal.

						1957-58
						£
Wages of Workmen	...	...	...	...	...	4944
Motor Transport	...	...	...	...	...	2779
Tools	...	...	...	...	...	80
Protective Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	54
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	9
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	42
Tyres	...	...	...	...	...	75
Garages	...	...	...	...	...	170
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	5
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...	256
						8414
				Less Receipts	...	713
						£7,701

House Refuse Disposal.

						£
Rent of Tips	...	...	...	...	...	60
Wages, Rates	...	...	...	...	...	1010
Maintenance	...	...	...	...	...	199
						£1,269

Total, House Refuse Collection and Disposal, £8,970.

Number of Houses Cleansed.

1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
209,907	208,716	186,712	173,320	169,473	166,410
1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
181,137	199,944	244,337	240,412	227,974	209,014
1954	1955	1956	1957		
182,993	214,751	242,374	259,746		

Estimated number of tons removed	...	...	7726
Estimated weight per 1,000 persons (tons)	...	...	645
Estimated weight per house per cleaning	...	...	67 lbs.
Cost per house per cleaning	...	...	7.1d.
Cost per estimated ton (collected)	...	...	19/11d.
Cost per estimated ton (disposal)	...	...	3/3d.
Cost of collection per 1,000 persons	...	...	£642
Cost of disposal per 1,000 persons	...	...	£106

Net cost of collection and disposal equivalent to rate in pound of 2s. 0.5d.

Number of men employed: Loaders, 7 men; drivers, 3 men.

Street Cleansing.

The following shows the mileage of the roads and streets which are cleansed by the Health Department:—

Blackburn Road (A679)	...	...	...	1.96 miles
Union Road and New Lane (B6231)	...	...	...	1.22 „
Stanhill and Stanhill Lane (B6234)	..	...	...	1.02 „
Class III Roads, No. 1 and 3	...	...	...	0.96 „
Public Streets	...	...	...	10.85 „
				<hr/> 16.01 miles <hr/>

Expenditure.

Public Streets.

						1957-58
						£
Wages, Public Street	...	...	...	...	...	621
Gully Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	113
Brushes and shovels	...	...	...	...	...	16
Protective Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	14
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	2
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	8
Transport	...	...	...	...	...	3
Truck Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	11
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...	23
						<hr/> £816 <hr/>

Cost per mile, £75.

Net cost equivalent to rate of 2.2d.

Men employed on street cleansing: Part-time, 1; full-time, 3.

Details of Salvage collected and sold during 1957-58.

				Tons cwts qrs			£	s.	d.
Paper	...	...	...	101	6	0	...	709	2 0
				<hr/>				<hr/>	

